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EXAMINER

ZEADE, BERTRAND

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2875

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/092,167

Applicant(s)

MAEDA ET AL.

Examiner

Bertrand Zeade

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other:

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kawaguchi et al. (U.S.6283602).

Kawaguchi ('602) discloses a lighting device LCD, and electronic equipment having:

Regarding claim 2 as shown in (figs. 2-3), a light source (18) for emitting light, and a linear photoconductor or linear light guide (19) for reflecting the light incident on a plurality of light reflection portions (22) formed on a reflection side from the light source (4/18), and causing the light to exit linearly from an exit side or top surface (15) opposed to the reflection side (11), the light emitted by the light source (4/18) being introduced into the linear photoconductor (19) through the end of the linear photoconductor (19), planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) being respectively tilted at the plurality of different angles accordingly to the positions of the light reflection portions (22), so that the light (4/18) exits substantially vertically to the longitudinal direction of the linear photoconductor (19).

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Regarding claim 4 as shown in (figs. 2-3), the plural light reflection portions (22) are the same V-shaped grooves one planes of which are the planes of the light reflection portions (22).

Regarding claim 6, the linear photoconductor (19) is longitudinally divided in plural regions (22), and in each divided region, the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angle (see figs. 1, 3).

Regarding claim 8 as shown in (figs. 2-3), the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angles in a region containing the center of the linear photoconductor (19) and in the regions near the ends of the linear photoconductor.

Regarding claim 10 as shown in (figs. 2-3), in a first longitudinally divided region (22) of the linear photoconductor (19), the planes of the light reflection portions (22) are tilted equally at a first angle, in a second region adjacent to the first region, the planes of the light reflection portions (22) are tilted equally at a second angle which is different from the first angle, and in a region near the border between the first region and the second region, the light reflection portions (22) having the planes tilted at the first angle and the light reflection portions having the planes tilted at the second angle are mixed.

Regarding claim 12 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the linear photoconductor (19) is divided in a plurality of regions vertically to the longitudinal direction, and in each divided region, the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angle.

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Regarding claim 14 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the light reflection portions (22) are extended obliquely to the longitudinal direction of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 16 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) respectively tilted at angles which cause the light emitted substantially from the center of the light source (4/18) to exit substantially vertically to the longitudinal direction of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 18 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), a planar photoconductor (1) optically coupled to the linear photoconductor (19), for causing the light entering from the linear photoconductor to exit in plane.

Regarding claim 20 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the linear photoconductor (19) has the reflection (42) side curved.

Regarding claim 22 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), a width of one planes of the light reflection portions (22), and a width of the other planes of the light reflection portions (22) are different from each other.

Regarding claim 24 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), a reflection coat film (13) is further formed on the reflection side of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 26 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the reflection means (22/42) provided on the reflection side of the linear photoconductor (19) separately from the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 28 as shown in (figs. 2-3, 7), the linear photoconductor is formed substantially in a square pole.

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Regarding claim 30 as shown in (figs. 1-5,7), a lighting apparatus including a light source (4/18) for emitting light, a linear photoconductor or linear light guide (19) for reflecting light incident on the plurality of light reflection portions (22) formed on the reflection side from the light source (4/18) and causing the light to exit linearly from the exit side opposed to the reflection side, and a surface photoconductor or planar light guide (16) optically coupled to the linear photoconductor (19) and causing the light (4/18) entering from the linear photoconductor (19) to exit in the plane (16), and a liquid crystal display panel (12) illuminated by the lighting apparatus, planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) being tilted at a plurality of different angles according to the positions of the light reflection portions (22) so that the light exits substantially vertically to the longitudinal direction of the linear photoconductor (19), a direction of the light (4/18) emitted from the planar photoconductor or planar light guide (16) being substantially perpendicular to a plane of the planar photoconductor (16).

***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawaguchi et al. (U.S.6283602) in view of Epstein (U.S.5,894,539).

Kawaguchi ('602) discloses a lighting device LCD, and electronic equipment having:

Regarding claim 1, a light source (4/18) for emitting light, and a linear photoconductor for reflecting the light incident (see figs. 1,4) on a plurality of light reflection portions (22) formed on a reflection side from the light source (4/18), and causing the light to exit linearly from an exit side or top surface (16b) opposed to the reflection side (42), and as shown in (figs. 1,4-5) a planar photoconductor optically coupled to the linear photoconductor or linear light guide (19) for causing the light entering from the linear photoconductor to the exit in plane (16), the light emitted by the light source (4/18) being introduced into the linear photoconductor through the end of the linear photoconductor (19), planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) being respectively tilted at the plurality of different angles which accordingly to the positions of the light reflection portions

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(22), so that the light (4/18) emitted from the planar photoconductor or planar light guide (16) is converged on a point or focal point (18).

Regarding claim 3, the plural light reflection portions (22) are the same V-shaped grooves one planes of which are the planes of the light reflection portions (22).

Regarding claim 5 as shown in (figs. 2-3), the linear photoconductor (19) is longitudinally divided in plural regions (22), and in each divided region, the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angle.

Regarding claim 7 as shown in (figs. 2-3), the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angles in a region containing the center of the linear photoconductor (19) and in the regions near the ends of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 9 as shown in (figs. 2-3), a first longitudinally divided region of the linear photoconductor (19), the planes of the light reflection portions (22) are tilted equally at a first angle, in a second region adjacent to the first region the planes (16) of the light (4/18) reflection portions (22) are tilted equally at a second angle which is different from the first angle, and in a region near the border between the first region and the second region, the light reflection portions (22) having the planes tilted at the first angle and the light reflection portions (22) having the planes tilted at the second angle are mixed.

Regarding claim 11 as shown in (figs. 2-3), the linear photoconductor (19) conductive terminal (13/12) is divided in a plurality of regions vertically to the



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longitudinal direction, and in each divided region, the planes of the plural light reflection portions (22) are tilted at the same angle.

Regarding claim 13 as shown in (figs. 2-3, the light reflection portions (22) are extended obliquely to the longitudinal direction of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 17, a surface photoconductor or planar light guide (16) optically coupled to the linear photoconductor (19), for causing the light entering from the linear photoconductor (19) to exit in plane.

Regarding claim 19, the linear photoconductor (19) has the reflection (42) side curved.

Regarding claim 21, a width of one planes of the light reflection portions (22), and a width of the other planes of the light reflection portions (23/42) are different from each other.

Regarding claim 23, a reflection coat film or sheet (23) is further formed on the reflection side of the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 25, the reflection means (42) provided on the reflection side of the linear photoconductor (13) separately from the linear photoconductor (19).

Regarding claim 27, the linear photoconductor or linear light guide (19) is formed substantially in a square pole.

Regarding claim 29 as shown in (figs. 1-5,7), a lighting apparatus including a light source (4/18) for emitting light, a linear photoconductor or linear light guide (19) for reflecting light incident on the plurality of light reflection

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portions (22) formed on the reflection side from the light source (4/18) and causing the light to exit linearly from the exit side opposed to the reflection side, and a surface photoconductor or planar light guide (16) optically coupled to the linear photoconductor (19) and causing the light (4/18) entering from the linear photoconductor (18) to exit in the plane (16), and a liquid crystal display panel (12) illuminated by the lighting apparatus, planes (16) of the plural light reflection portions (22) being tilted at a plurality of different angles according to the positions of the light reflection portions (22) so that the light (4/18) emitted from the planar photoconductor (16) is converged on a point.

Kawaguchi ('602) does not disclose a viewpoint.

Regarding claims 1, 29, Epstein ('539) discloses as shown in (figs. 1-2) light source (22) on a viewpoint (25).

Regarding claim 15, the planes as shown in (figs. 1-7) of the plural light reflection portions (see figs. 6-7) are respectively tilted at the different angles according to the positions of the light reflection portions (18/24) so that the light emitted substantially from the center of the light source (20) is converged to the viewpoint (25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the lighting device LCD, and electronic equipment of Kawaguchi ('602) with the human eye disclosed by Epstein (539) for the benefit and advantage to provide a light transmitted to the display, thereby increasing the amount of light available to the viewer or human eye, because the

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light rays travel through the display once are reflected by the reflector back through the display a second time, exit the film, and proceed toward the viewer at angles ranging from 0 degree to 30+ degrees.


***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bertrand Zeade whose telephone number is 571-272-2387. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571-272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Bertrand Zeade  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2875

  
Stephen Husar  
Primary Examiner